



TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29, 1902

THE CONGRESSIONAL conference on the new Chinese exclusion bill after a tug of war and after a two hours' conference yesterday reached a conclusion and the bill has been passed and will go into effect on Monday. The Senate committee held out for their bill which is much less drastic than that of the House, but receded from its position, limiting the existing laws to the life of the present treaty. As the provisions of the present exclusion law expire next Monday, and as it was said that there are many hundreds of Chinese on the borders ready to cross the line immediately upon the expiration of the time limit, it was a foregone conclusion that an agreement would be reached by the two houses before that time. Now there will be no interregnum during which the Chinese who are said to be waiting on the borders can come into the United States. A permanent law is provided by extending the present law without limitation as to date and the old laws are re-enacted so far as not inconsistent with treaty obligations until otherwise provided by law and are extended to the island territories so far as applicable. It allows Chinese to enter for exhibition purposes and retains the provision regarding certification in the Philippine Islands. The Senate conference succeeded in keeping out of the bill the proposed exclusion of Chinese seamen from the American merchant marine, and all the other more severe propositions of exclusion. The Senate measure is certainly more in keeping with the present treaty between the United States and China than was the harsh and prescriptive House bill.

IT MAY BE that the high price of meat will not be an unmixed evil to the American people. While some will simply buy cheaper cuts of beef than those to which they have been accustomed, the majority will consume less meat, which will be a good thing from a hygienic as well as an economic point of view. There is little doubt that Professor Atwater is right in saying that the average American eats too much meat, and also there is no doubt that some preserved meats are deleterious. It is the experience of Dr. Fothergill (the highest English authority on digestion) that the substitution of legumes, such as beans and peas, for a part of the meat consumed by the average person would prevent many of the most common disorders of the stomach. After a century of investigation, medical opinion agrees that half the diseases which afflict mankind are due to difficult digestion. It is the deliberate judgment of chemical and physiological authority that the use of preservatives for meat is sometimes pernicious, while some experts maintain that all preservatives are bad and produce dyspepsia. The majority of people, however, do not regularly indulge in these articles, but are content with reasonably tender cuts of fresh beef and pork which are free from disease. And they overeat. Overeating does not mean overconsumption, for an excessive consumption of food may produce a condition in which the food requires a greater expenditure of energy for its digestion than it can supply to the body. The best way to meet the increase of prices and at the same time save on doctors' bills is to buy less meat.

A BAD advertisement for officers and men of the United States navy appeared this morning in all the newspapers of the British Isles and the cities of continental Europe when it was announced that Capt. Robert F. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago; Robert E. Ledbetter, assistant surgeon of the Chicago; Lieutenant John S. Daddridge, of the Chicago, and a marine named Wilfred Langley, who were arrested Friday night on the charge of disorderly conduct, were brought up at the San Marco Police Court in Venice yesterday. Captain Wynne was sentenced to four months' and ten days' imprisonment. The other prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. All the prisoners were sentenced to pay costs and damages. The officers and crew of the Italian cruiser Amerigo Vesputi visited Washington two or three years ago, and while the vessel lay off Alexandria officers and sailors were in our streets every day. They departed themselves quietly and manifested good feeling toward all they met. Hundreds of our people visited the ship during the time she lay in the stream and were hospitably entertained by the Italians who took the visitors to their tables where each others' health was drunk. There may be some members of the crew of the Vesputi in Venice today and they will naturally contact the unseemly conduct of the Americans during their visit to the city of the Adriatic with their own good behavior while in Alexandria and Washington.

to buy voters during the campaign of 1900—may prove to be a barometer test before the expiration of the present presidential term. Should the meat and other trusts which control the necessities of life be allowed to continue their sway the full dinner pail may be likened to a wind pudding. For the first time in many years in Chicago a cash outlay of 10 cents is necessary for the acquisition of one ham sandwich. The price heretofore has been 5 cents, but the restaurants have put up the valuation because of the prices they are compelled to pay for meat. Roast beef sandwiches have advanced 50 per cent, from 10 to 15 cents. The Republicans will have to invent another battle cry by 1904, if this thing continues. Roast beef sandwiches are a luxury said to be indulged in by Congressmen at the restaurants in the Capitol. Republicans are seemingly as much disconcerted as Democrats over the rise in price of these adjuncts to a lunch; hence the recent resolutions of inquiry concerning the manipulations of the meat trust.

THE LANGUAGE Representative Sibley applied to General Smith in the House of Representatives concerning the latter's mode of warfare in the Philippine Islands shows that a predatory army of today is no better than it was in the days of the Goths and Vandals, and is a striking commentary upon all the boasts of the century in which we live and the mother republic of the western hemisphere. "Put all to the sword," was the standing order of ancient days, and the same standard is floated by a nation which makes the greatest boasts of its philanthropic principles. Millions are collected every year for foreign missionary work and the labors of certain humane societies, thousands of dollars are collected to ransom captives from Macedonian brigands and exasperation is raised to fever heat at Armenian atrocities, while untold compassion is expressed concerning the domestic life of the inhabitants of the banks of the Congo—and all this by a nation which has no more regard for human life in its march of conquest than Arab freebooters in their greed for the property of others.

THE ELIZABETH, N. J., PRESBYTERY met in adjourned session yesterday to take action on the application for licenses to the ministry of Filbert Lovell and Harrison K. Wright, both of whom at the last session of the Presbytery proclaimed that, in their opinion, the story of Adam and Eve was mythical. Wright said he believed the Book of Genesis was allegorical and not essential. The members of the Presbytery voted unanimously to grant Mr. Wright a license, and he will be ordained for foreign missionary duty. It would seem that the foreign missionary field of all others should be the place to take the story of Eden. The scenes described would be familiar to people who have advanced but little since the days of Adam and Eve.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] Washington, D. C., April 29. The House committee on military affairs today took up resolutions offered by Messrs. Conry and Burleson, the purpose of which was to get a report from the War Department to show whether or not General Jacob Smith acted on his own responsibility in issuing orders to make Samar a howling wilderness, to kill and burn, and slay all above ten years of age, or whether he acted under instructions. The committee finally tabled the Conry resolution and decided to report the Burleson resolution to the House, shorn of its preamble, as follows: Resolved by the House of Representatives, that the Secretary of War, if not incompatible with the public interest, be and he is hereby requested to furnish to the House a copy of all orders and instructions which have been forwarded to the commanding military officer in the Philippine Islands relating to the conduct of military operations in the Island of Samar, and especially those orders issued prior to and relating to the campaign of said General Smith in said Island of Samar.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern and a member of the two companies forming the Northern Securities merger, arrived in Washington yesterday very mysteriously. He failed to register at any hotel and apparently his purpose was to keep the fact of his presence as obscure as possible. During the day he had a long conference with Senator Hanna, who is interested in the merger. The cabinet today discussed the question of how to deal with cattle ranching on public lands in the west, so as to secure the land for the small settlers, while doing the minimum of hardship to the cattlemen who are now upon it. Quite a large number of routine matters relating to the department were gone over, among them questions affecting Indian affairs.

Henry O. Havemeyer, President of the Sugar Trust, will probably be the first witness to be called before the Senate committee on relations with Cuba when it begins its investigation to find out how much Cuban sugar is owned by the trust. The subcommittee is investigating the inquiry in charge, consisting of Senators Platt (Conn.), Burnham, and Teller met this morning and discussed their plan of procedure. The question of bringing witnesses from Cuba was not broached today.

Secretary of the Navy Long this morning cabled to Commander Dayton of the cruiser Chicago asking for an immediate report giving all the details concerning the arrest and conviction in the Venetian courts of certain officers and men of his ship.

Secretary Shaw announces that on May 1 he will designate at least 20 more national banks as depositories of Government funds, and that the total Government deposits held by the banks will be increased by from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.

Unless there should be some change in the present intention of the President, he will appoint Herbert G. Squires of New York as the first Minister of the United States to Cuba.

In the Senate yesterday Senator Daniel introduced a bill to pay the heirs of Major Telford Woodson of the Revolutionary War a claim for \$600 with interest since 1782, the former being paid by the officer and never collected by him. Major Woodson was an officer in Hazen's regiment of Virginia, and was captured by the British and held prisoner during the time that his regiment was paid off and mustered out. The court of claims is understood to have recognized the justice of the claim of his heirs, who are at present residing at Lynchburg, Va.

Hon. John Goode, president of the Virginia State constitutional convention, who was here recently, told a friend that the new constitution of his State would certainly be proclaimed. He left his friend under the impression that the convention was afraid that the old constitution would be submitted and would be defeated by the people and the long work of the convention be thereby rendered null.

The thousands or more discharged clerks from the Census Bureau are making life miserable for the heads of the other government departments. They call at all hours of the business day with their members of Congress at their backs and demand, plead and threaten the place-giving powers. "Weeping women come in here dragging their little children with them and begging for starvation into my ears," said Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Allen this morning. "Men call every day who tell me they have roamed the streets all night for lack of a bed. Just this morning I gave a temporary job to an old man who a few years ago was a millionaire. He attended the Minneapolis convention in his special car. He is now earning about two dollars a day."

"You are fined \$10," said Judge Scott. "Step back," shouted the bailiff. Senator Clark, of Missouri, who is in the pocket of the bill, and separating a tap from them, handed it to the clerk; said good morning and left the court room. This was the termination of an interesting police court scene, today, with the usual police court crowds as spectators, when Peter Anderson, the driver of Senator Clark's automobile, was charged with violating the speed regulations.

During the investigation by the Senate committee on the Philippines this morning General MacArthur said he assumed all responsibility for the methods employed in the capture of Aguinaldo. The committee subsequently decided to wait until tomorrow, when all the members would be present, to determine whether or not to send for Aguinaldo, Mabini and other prominent Filipinos or that a Senate committee should go to Manila and Guam to take their testimony.

The House committee on the judiciary today gave a hearing to a number of Southern men, who spoke against the Lovings resolution to amend the constitution so as to give Congress the power to establish uniform hours of labor in manufacturing establishments. Representative Clayton, of Alabama, called on President Roosevelt today to intercede for the official heads of four Confederate veterans who are employed in the Census Bureau and are in danger of losing their jobs because they have passed the "age limit." The President told Mr. Clayton that he left "such matters largely to the director," which was taken to mean that the four old grey soldiers do not stand a very good chance of holding their places.

Representative Kahn, of California, called at the White House this morning and secured the promise of the pen with which the President will sign the bill this afternoon. "I am going to present the pen to Golden Gate Park," said Mr. Kahn. "The bill meets practically all the requirements of a people's bill, so I am perfectly satisfied with the measure."

Mrs. Roosevelt's "lawn party," planned for this afternoon, will probably be held in the East Room on account of the rain which has soaked the tents and made the sward soggy and altogether unfit for the reception of society's President.

The President sent to the Senate today the nomination of William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Navy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The President has signed the legislative appropriation bill, which gives the clerks temporarily appointed during the war with Spain permanent employment.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, sons of President Roosevelt, have been guests of Mr. Joseph Wilmer and family, in Orange county, for the past week.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company is acquiring works in the potato district of Hanover, Germany. It has obtained options on two companies and received offer of sale from others.

A magnificent silver service was yesterday presented to Admiral Schley in Memphis, where he is the guest of the city. A banquet was tendered the Admiral last night, and a programme of varied character has been arranged for today.

A tornado passed through Glenore, a small town in Somervell county, Texas, between 5 and 6 o'clock, yesterday, killing 5 persons, injuring 40 more and demolishing much property. One-third of the business houses of the town were wrecked.

The Imperial Tobacco Company, of Great Britain and Ireland, will not buy American factories. It will build its own. These structures, probably a dozen in all, will be as nearly fireproof as they can be made. Architect C. H. East, of Danville, is now working on the plans. It is also learned that the company proposes to build factories at Kingston and Greenville, N. C., each to require 1,000,000 bricks in its construction. At Danville, an immense factory four or five times as large as those projected for the Carolina cities will be built. The other points at which factories will be built have not been made known.

The French and Venezuelan governments have agreed to arbitrate the litigation pending between the two countries since 1892. Each country will name an arbitrator, and the third party will be Senator Castillo, the Spanish ambassador at Paris. The three will meet at Caracas, Venezuela.

STAMP TAXES.

The following internal revenue special taxes now in force are repealed to take effect on and after July 1, 1902:

Special taxes of bankers, brokers, dealers in grain, securities, etc., under Par. 3, Sec. 8, Act of March 2, 1901; Brokers (class 1), pawnbrokers, custom house brokers, proprietors of theatres, etc., proprietors of circular, public exhibitions or shows for money, bowling alleys or billiard rooms, public tobacco, in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco, of cigars.

Collector Agnew has sent out the following circular to deputy collectors:

Referring to my letter of the 16th instant enclosing a list of special taxes, I now have to add that that list stamp taxes on:

Instruments, papers or documents, deliveries or transfers of stock and sales and agreement of sales, or agreements to sell stocks, products or merchandise (Schedule A).

Seats in parlor cars, and berths in sleeping cars.

Taxes on legacies and distributive shares of personal property.

Excise taxes on persons, firms, companies and corporations engaged in refining petroleum and sugar.

Taxes reduced—Fermented liquors, the tax is reduced to \$1.00 per barrel. Salt and tobacco, the tax is reduced to 6 cents per pound.

Cigarettes. The tax on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand is reduced to \$3.00 per thousand.

A drawback or rebate is allowed on all original and unbroken factory packages or smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff held by manufacturers or dealers on July 1, 1902, to the amount of difference between the higher rates paid and the tax imposed by this Act.

No discount is allowed on sales of stamps for fermented liquors or for tobacco or snuff.

The provisions of the present law relative to mixed flour remain unchanged, except a slight change as will be in the definition of mixed flour. Rights accrued and liabilities incurred prior to the repeal are not affected.

The estate of all persons dying prior to July 1, 1902, will be subject to the legacy tax, even if the distribution is not made until after that date.

You are hereby instructed to read the Act carefully and to give publicity to its provisions, so that all parties concerned thereby may be duly advised.

The publicity being in the interest of the people, no funds are provided for the payment of any notice of advertisement.

The papers are glad to get and to publish free all information to the public.

PARK AGNEW.

THE OLEO BILL.—As stated yesterday the Senate on that day agreed to concur in the amendments made by the House to the oleomargarine bill, thus passing the measure through Congress. It now goes to the President for his signature.

As the bill is finally agreed to, it provides for a tax of 10 cents a pound on oleomargarine, and further a yearly license fee of \$500 to be paid by dealers in the product, a license fee of \$500 to be paid by makers of renovated butter, and a license of \$50 a year to be paid by makers of process butter. Originally the Senate bill fixed the license fee for oleomargarine at \$500 a year. The House declined the Senate's description of what is termed renovated or made-over butter, and also its description of process butter, but without changing the bill materially upon reconsideration, decided to reduce the license fee on process butter to \$50 a year. The House also added a provision, when the bill came over from the Senate, providing for the proper labeling of renovated and process butter by the makers. This work had been left by the Senate at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Senate yesterday agreed to these most material amendments, and will, almost immediately upon the signing of the bill, take a test case to the Supreme Court to try its constitutionality. It is contended that the law cannot stand, for the reason that it imposes prohibitive taxes.

THE BOER WAR.—The British war officers has made public the following dispatch from Lord Kitchener, at Pretoria:

"Since April 21 25 Boers have been killed, 78 have been taken prisoners and 25 have surrendered. There has been desultory fighting in various sections of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony. The garrison at O'Neil, Cape Colony, successfully held out until it was relieved by the columns."

The first official of Rear-Admiral Charles Beesford (conservative) after taking the oath in the House of Commons yesterday, was to give notice that today he would present a motion to reduce the salaries of Mr. Brodrick, the secretary of State for war, and the Earl of Selborne, first lord of the admiralty, in order to call attention to the lack of direct responsibility in the administration of both the army and the navy.

TOLD HIS STORY.—Senator Pettus went overland from Selma, Ala., to California on horseback more than fifty years ago. Once in a great while in the democratic cloakroom he tells about his experiences. Senator Bacon pestered him for a story last week. The ancient Alabamian did not feel like telling one. Finally he said:

"I remember once when the whole outfit was captured by Indians. It was an exciting experience, but I'll have to make the story very short, because I have some letters to write. The Indians took us, tied us to trees, built fires around us made out of resinous pine wood that burned like oil, and left us to our fate."

"Heaven!" said Senator Bacon. "How did you escape?"

"We did," said Senator Pettus, as he arose to go; "we were burned to death."

AMERICAN OFFICERS IMPRISONED.—All the officers and members of the crew of the United States cruiser Chicago arrested for disorderly conduct at Venice a few days ago have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to four months each.

Robert F. Wynne, commanding the marine guard of the Chicago; Robert E. Ledbetter, assistant surgeon of the Chicago; Lieutenant John S. Daddridge, of the Chicago, and a marine named Wilfred Langley, who were arrested Friday night on the charge of disorderly conduct, were brought up at the San Marco Police Court yesterday. Captain Wynne was sentenced to four months and ten days' imprisonment. The other prisoners were sentenced to three months' imprisonment. All the prisoners were sentenced to pay costs and damages.

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THE FULL DINNER PAIL.—The illusion of a full dinner pail is the illusion of a full dinner pail.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

London, April 29.—William McKinley Osborne, U. S. Consul General at London, died at 10:30 this morning, after a long illness, aged 60 years. Consul General Osborne was a cousin of the late President McKinley. In 1896 he was secretary of the republican national committee and next year was appointed Consul General at London. The Consul General died of Bright's disease with which he had been ailing since last November. The funeral will take place on Saturday. The body will not be taken to America, but will be cremated in England.

Dunkirk, France, April 29.—A report has reached here of a disaster among the North Sea fishing fleet. According to the report the schooners Perle, Charmant and Goels went down during a recent gale, and many lives were lost.

Het Loo, Holland, April 29.—Queen Wilhelmina passed a quiet night. Her symptoms indicate an improvement in her condition.

Leeds, April 29.—The price of flour was today advanced another 18 pence a sack. This makes a rise of three shillings in the price of the commodity since the announcement of the budget.

Dunkirk, France, April 29.—News has reached here of the collision of two fishing smacks with ice bergs off Iceland. Both masters and 12 members of the crews were drowned.

Rome, April 29.—The sentences imposed on Captain Wynne, Assistant Surgeon Ledbetter, and Lieutenant Daddridge, the officers of the United States warship Chicago, yesterday, found guilty of disorderly conduct, is considered here to be extravagantly severe. It is generally accepted that the punishment was made so in order to appease the popular feeling against the officers. The sentences will probably be reduced on appeal. In the meantime the officers will remain in prison at Venice. Captain Dayton, commanding the Chicago, has expressed his intention of leaving Venice today.

London, April 29.—According to dispatches to the Colombian Revolutionary Junta here, Rio Hacha, a city on the northern coast of Colombia, has been captured by revolutionary forces.

Details of the Shipping Combination.

Liverpool, April 29.—The Express today publishes what it claims are the authoritative details of the new transatlantic shipping combination. These details are: There will be no sale of British ships to J. P. Morgan, as a majority of the ships are British and the combination cannot be managed adversely to British interests. There will be a combination of the companies on the basis of a nominal capital.

The combination will be registered in America. The capital of the combine will be the individual value of each ship in the various fleets of the companies entering the combination. The cargo and passenger boats will be valued separately. There will be a working agreement so far as rates and freights are concerned. The companies combining will declare the gross freight carried by each boat, and these will go into a pool to be divided pro rata with the capital.

The separate management of each concern will continue. The company which caters to its fleet most economically will receive a larger proportion of the net profit. With regard to the companies outside the combination provision will be made whereby they can join at any time, on similar terms to those arranged for the companies now in the combine. All that will be necessary in such a case will be an increase of the nominal capital.

Declares Dreyfus was Guilty.

Chicago, April 29.—Secrets of the Dreyfus case known to many Frenchmen who followed closely the proceedings of the trial, were confided to University of Chicago students yesterday by M. Hugues Leroux. The French lecturer declared that Captain Dreyfus admitted guilt at the time he was pardoned. "Captain Dreyfus not only was guilty of conspiracy against the French government, but he confessed to a number of charges and asked for mercy when signing a petition for a pardon," was the statement with which the French lecturer and lecturer astonished his audience. M. Leroux explained to the students that his knowledge of the case came largely from the fact that he was asked by friends of Captain Dreyfus to take up the defence of the prisoner.

Explosion.

Philadelphia, April 29.—The Maritime Exchange received a dispatch from Delaware Breakwater today reporting that an explosion had occurred on the submarine torpedo boat Fulton. Five men were injured, one probably fatally. The Fulton started from New York for Hampton Roads yesterday by the ocean route, intending to make tests on the way. Ultimately the boat was to go to Washington for inspection by Congressmen and government officers.

The injured are: Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Oscar Kohn, Austrian N. Y.; Henry Moore, and C. B. Miner, engineers; Charles Bechbold, gunner. Lieutenant Arthur MacArthur is a son of General MacArthur.

THE CHINESE BILL.—The Senate and House yesterday agreed on the Chinese exclusion bill, and the measure will go to the President for signature. The bill has been in conference for several days, the main point of difference being that the Senate wished the law to be limited to the life of the present treaty with China, while the House wished no time limit to be placed on it. The Senate conferees receded from their position, and, as passed, the bill contains no limit of time. The bill virtually continues the present exclusion law, being the so-called Platt amendment to the original or more drastic committee bill.

Alfred Smith, the negro murderer who on the night of September 7 last shot and killed his wife Agnes, who had refused to live with him, paid the penalty of his crime in Maryland prison, Philadelphia, today. Smith was a powerful negro and the drop falling to break his neck, he slowly struggled to death.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALKER, KINMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

In self-defense when mobbed by the crowd.

FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Washington, D. C., April 29.

SENATE.

Mr. Rawlins made a personal explanation in refutation of a press dispatch in which he had been quoted as having characterized General Chaffee as a dastard villain for his conduct in the Philippines.

The villainy in question he had placed upon what he believed was a cabal of military upstarts in Washington, which seemed to be engaged in enforcing inhuman warfare in the Philippines and in attempting to drag down the country to ruin.

At the conclusion of the routine business, the calendar was taken up.

During the consideration of the bill to ratify an agreement with the Sioux tribe of Indians, of the Rosebud reservation, in South Dakota, and making an appropriation to carry the same into effect, Mr. Platt (Conn.) attacked the provision for the payment of \$250 per acre and the giving of the same free to homesteaders.

The Indian reservation bill was still under discussion when the Philippine civil government bill was laid before the Senate.

There being no one prepared to go on with the debate, Mr. Lodge, in charge of the measure, urged that pending amendments be acted upon.

HOUSE.

The House today considered a resolution from the committee on rules, making the omnibus public buildings bill the special business of the House immediately after the adoption of the resolution.

The order provides that the bill, after three hours' debate, shall be passed without amendment.

Mr. Cramer raised the point of order against the rule, saying that the resolution was in violation of the rules of the House, as it prevented the right of offering amendments.

To waive the right of offering an amendment, Mr. Cramer declared, it was necessary to have a two-thirds majority for the rule.

Speaker Henderson overruled the point of order.

When Mr. Cramer appealed from the ruling of the chair Mr. Dalzell moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

The Speaker laid the motion of Mr. Dalzell before the House and a chorus of ayes from both the democratic and republican side favored the motion.

A solitary no from Mr. Cramer was heard in opposition.

"I see the gentlemen on this side," Mr. Cramer cried, pointing to the democrats, "all have pork in the barrel," and a roar of laughter from democrats and republicans swept over the chamber.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, democratic floor leader, spoke against the resolution of the committee on rules. He denied Mr. Cramer's statement that he opposed his motion on the ground that he had some pork in the barrel. "I have not any pork in the barrel," he said, "and I am not opposed to the bill, but I am opposed to this method of doing business in the House."

Mr. Mercer, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, made a statement showing the necessity for the order. He said the committee could not take care of every city in the country this session but there were other congresses coming.

Mr. Goldfogle asked Mr. Mercer whether the committee had done the right thing by New York city and whether a postoffice building had been provided for. Mr. Mercer replied that if the New York postoffice provision had depended on either Messrs. Cramer, Lessor, or Goldfogle, of the New York delegation the provision would have been left out.

They never once came before the committee to give us any information on the subject whatsoever," he said, "but contented themselves with taking up the time of the House by making speeches on this floor."

Mr. Richardson demanded a division on the question of the adoption of the rule which was carried by a vote of 188 to 23.

The order being adopted, the omnibus bill, was then reported and the House in committee of the whole began its consideration.

Mr. Goldfogle denied the charge of Mr. Mercer that he was derelict in his efforts to secure favorable action on the provision in the bill for the New York postoffice building.

Mr. Grosvener said he favored a bill that would give to every city of the union a public building.

Mr. Williams attacked the bill, declaring many of its provisions to be without merit.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

The conference between President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers and officials of several railroads was held in New York today in accordance with the terms of the adjournment of the members of the conference last week. It was impossible to ascertain what conclusion was reached in regard to the impending strike. It is probable, however, that a strike will result.

Employees of the Metropolitan National Bank at Chicago will take their new positions with the First National Bank richer by considerable sums than they were before the banks were consolidated. The new bank has been divided among ninety owners in sums ranging from \$15,000 down to \$50.

Henry B. Fargo, an insurance agent, shot and killed his wife, Nettie, in St. Louis this morning. The shooting occurred at their home on the return of Mr. Fargo from the theatre. Fargo claimed it was accidental and that he had drawn his revolver to shoot a man, who he, says, accompanied his wife home.

The New York office of the Hamburg-American line received a dispatch today from Hamburg, saying that Captain Albert of the Deutschland died this morning at his home from a stroke of apoplexy.

John S. Rhee, who was ousted from his seat in Congress a few weeks ago, has announced himself as a candidate for the democratic nomination in the Third Kentucky district.

The report that the French Transatlantic Steamship Company is to enter into the Morgan combination is officially denied by the secretary of the company in Paris.

The highest forest fire of the year is raging in the mountain east of Waynesboro, Pa., and the Blue Mountain House and Pen Park buildings are in danger.

The mill of the Sterling Paper Company at Hamilton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. Last Friday an offer of \$100,000 for the mill was refused.

The condition of Congressman Amos J. Cummings, who is ill in Baltimore, is slightly improved today.

The price of beef in Chicago was yesterday marked up one cent a pound on the average.

The Market.

Georgetown, April 29.—Wheat 90¢84.

NO. 1 FAT MACKEREL for sale by J. C. MILBURN.